ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—" Magic Flute." Wacatel.
BOURD'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: Humpty Dumpty. Fox.
EAGLE THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" The New Leah."
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Athletic Tournament.
LYCKEM THEATER.—" Les Deux Orphelines."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
FARK THEATER.—" Mighty Dollar."
SAN FRANCISCO MISSTREES.
THED AVENUE THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Parnety.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Rose Michel."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Caste."

CHICKERING HALL.—Concert. Von Bülow.
OHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—4: Organ Concert.
COLOSEOW.—" Siege of Paris."
KURTZ'S GALLERY.—Makart's Paintings.
METROFOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Paintings, Statuary.
SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.—Fair.
STEINWAY HALL.—Classical Soirée.

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BEST LIFE INSURANCE-Best Plan, Best Qual-HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

Property-owners should not delay one day this season to have their old roots of all kinds their nighty repaired and coated with Plastic SLATE and get a seponsible cuarantee for 3 or 5 years from the Plastic SLATE toor CO., 79 Maden lane. Organized 1865. Capital, \$100,000. iefer to 3,000 N. Y. Roots 3 to 10 years old.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Bosnian insurgents captured a fort commanding Zubei. ——— The Russians defeated the Keptschaks in Khokand. —— Sir J. J. Trevor Lawrence was elected member of Parliament for = Midnight arrests of Republicans Mid-Surrey. = took place at Madrid.

DOMESTIC.—Canal Contractor Denison carried his case up to the Court of Appeals. ____ The National Railroad Convention met at St. Louis; Gens. Sherman, Johnson, and Beauregard were on the stand. The late Vice-President Wilson is to lie in state in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. = Twenty-one students were expelled from Princeton College for joining secret societies. = Clerk Avery was put on his trial at St. Louis, # Secretary Bristow's annual report is strongly for an early specie resumption. - A great display of ordnance will be made at the Centennial; it is pro-

ings Bank. The Board of Aldermen voted to increase the city estimates \$121,760. Postmaster-General Jewell conferred with several publishers about reducing the postage on third-class mail matter. —— The Cheever claim against Henry Clews & Co. was withdrawn.

The Union League Club gave a farewell reception to Lord Houghton. The Senate Investigating Committee heard testimony in regard to the Dock Department. A large brewery and three tenement houses of \$400,000, Gold, 11434, 11432, 11438. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 87410

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts cold and clear weather. ____ In this city yesterdays tl o day was very wet, rainy, and windy: thermometer, 40°, 47°, 40°.

It appears that Don Carlos cherishes the illusion that he has "saved Cuba and the "honor of Spain" by his recent offer of a truce, which he implies made us feel that in the event of war we would encounter the full power of Spain. As we shall never express our thanks to him, there will probably be a new text in the Bourbon family as to the ungratefulness of republics.

Mr. Cheever, who claimed a share of the profits of Clews & Co. for his services in obtaining the contract of that firm with the Government, has withdrawn his opposition to Mr. Clews's discharge in bankruptcy, and thus prevents the further development of the transactions in this case. Mr. Cheever says that he now finds "an entire change in the situa-"tion." Doubtless. So do the public.

France is very far from being assured free dom of election. The defeat of the amendment forbidding the Government from "suggesting "candidates to the electors," and the evasive conduct of Ministers Buffet and Dufaure, render it evident that distrust of the people is deeply rooted in the minds of these nominal republicans. The reaction in favor of democratic measures may, however, be all the stronger on that account.

A decided step has been taken by the Col lege of New-Jersey, in the expulsion of twenty students solely on the ground of their connection with secret societies. This punishment seems severe. The whole question as to the merits and demerits of such societies will probably be again brought up for popular discussion. Hitherto the arguments brought forward in their favor have not been very forcible compared with those of their opponents; but some allowance should perhaps be made for the weakness of the defense where students are on that side and the faculty on the other.

Secretary Bristow's cheering belief that the

The resumption law is not a measure that will country. It was Mr. Wilson's strength that he execute itself; if it is not to be a mere mockery, legislation should be forthcoming to support it. The recommendations do not contemplate any serious upturning of business affairs. It is probable that a considerable advance may be made toward resumption without in the least embarrassing mercantile contracts or inflicting new woes on the debtor

For several years past the deficiency of this country in respect to heavy rifled cannon has been the burden of sorrow in the annual report of the Ordnance Bureau. There is no doubt that our smooth-bores are behind the age, and that European nations have far surpassed us in providing themselves with iron and steel monsters. The description of the English 81-ton gun is interesting reading; but if several such triumphs of the foundery had to be made at the expense of our Government, a foot-note of the cost to be paid out of our people's pockets, would be likely to deduct much from the charm of the narrative.

The removal of Mr. Carman as receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank seems to be in the true interests of the depositors. It is never desirable to have a man in the position of taking care of other people's money when he is inimical to the creditors; and it is particularly undesirable when that man signs reports and exhibits with the recklessness which Mr. Carman is shown to have been guilty of. Getting a good substitute for Mr. Carman is now the question with the deposito's. Fortunately the selection rests not with their divided counsels, but with the unprejudiced wisdom of the Court.

THE OLD REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLDS. The constituencies of the State of New-York may be divided into two classes, namely, the inhabitants of the great cities and the populations of the agricultural counties where no cities of large size exist. In the early years of the Republican party its strength in this State was mainly in the country towns, and to a great extent this still remains true; but, as we shall show, Republican preponderance in the rural districts has of late years been considerably shaken. In Pennsylvania, as is well known, the party is now in a minority outside of Philadelphia. In Ohio also the Democrats have a majority outside of Cincinnati and Cleveland. It was not many years ago that the Republicans could count on large majorities in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and in Ohio outside of Cincinnati and Cleveland, but it is so no

The characteristic difference between a majority in an agricultural region and in a city is that the former is much more steady. popular influence than Henry Wilson. In Under ordinary circumstances it can be implicitly depended on. In the cities, on the contrary, voters care much less for party ties, and party leaders are ready on all occasions to "sell out" the general ticket for some individual gain to themselves. The history of the various cliques that have managed the Republican voters of this city affords ample evidence of this. We suppose that no shrewd Republican politician would question the fact that a steady majority of 20,000 in the country towns is worth a great deal more than a like advantage obtained for one day only by supporting John Morrissey or James O'Brien for office in the metropolis.

With the aid of these preliminary observations the reader can hardly fail to see the importance of the figures contained in the tables which follow. The first gives the Republican majorities at six elections, held in the period between 1860 and 1868, in the ten strongest Republican counties in the State. From this table it appears that for the years ending with even numbers the Republican majority averaged more than 35,000, and in the off years about 27,500.

The second table gives the majorities in the posed to hold an immense national reunion of the same counties at the last four elections. The port of the solicitors of the Company has been - sign opposite Steuben County indicates a CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Judge Westbrook decided to Democratic majority. It will be noticed that remove Receiver Carman of the Third Avenue Sav- in 1873, 1874, and 1875 the majority in the ten counties, taken together, has varied but slightly from 15,500, being 20,000 less than the average of the years 1860, 1864, 1866, and 1868.

The contrast presented to this second table by the majorities in the nine counties which embrace the large cities is remarkable. The - sign in the third table indicates a Republican majority. In each of these counties there are wide variations, the difference between were destroyed by fire in Sixth-st., with a loss 1875 and 1874 being no less than 32,278 against the Democrats, while the Democratic gain between 1872 and 1874 was still greater, having reached 49,529. What the result in these nine counties will be in 1876 is as doubtful as any future event can be, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that if Gov. Tilden should be a candidate for reelection, or for the Presidency, his opponents would find it difficult to regain the ground they have lost in their old strongholds, or to hold on to the queer fish which their nets have just landed in the

	1860.	1863.	1861.	1865.	1856.	1868
Counties.		Sec. St.	Pres.	Sec. St.	GOV.	Press.
Hegany	3.913	2.884	3,679	2,715	3,709	3.745
attarangus	2,546	2.018	1.931	1,480	2.310	2,487
ayuga		2.918	3,126	2,622	3,648	3,38
bantanqua			4.708	3,218	4.936	4,949
		2.775	2.750	2,387	2,833	2.53
efferson		2,285	2,334	1.714	2,404	2,20
ladison		2.274	2,555		2,888	3,43
bswego						7.94
t. Lawrence.		6,197	6.816		7,502	
teuben	3,007	2.053	2,286	1,768	2.514	2.18
Vashington		2,065	2,579	2.315	2.937	2,595

Total 38,47	0 29,549	2 32,764 25,	709 35,68	1 35,367
TABLE IL-	-WEPT'E	LICAN MA	TORITIES.	
4,15304.65.344	1372.	1573.	1871.	1575.
Counties.	Pres.	Sec. State.	Gov. S	ec. State.
Allegany	3.169	1.753	1,919	2,139
Cattarangus		1,133	738	7586
Cayuga		2.226	959	1.322
Chautauqua		1,599	2.472	1.712
Jefferson		1.199	1.172	712
Madison		1.215	1.512	1,209
Oswego		1.768	1,140	1,160
St. Lawrence		3.511	5,240	5,038
Steuben		-421	-616	-656
Washington		1,439	1,064	1,998
Total	31,000	15,422	15,600	15,428
TABLE III.	-DEMO	CRATIC MA	JORITHES	
	1572.	1573.	1874.	1525
Counties.	Pres.	Sec. State.	Gov. 8	ec. Sinte
Albany	-621	2,220	2,232	575
Dutchess		654	3,413	-386
Erie	-5,363	-1.147	540	-3,043
Kings	4,739	4,185	12,998	7,779
Monroe		170	393	-2.200
New-York	23.147	33,992	42,528	29,660
Onondaga	-2.959	-1.443	-2,230	-2.881
Rensscher		-897	821	14
		767	100.05-07	1.017
Westchester	879	699	my17 m.A.	*317.00.3

MR. WILSON AS A POLITICIAN.

Henry Wilson, more than any other man now living, was a representative and type. Like and got his price for his services. Medical exthe Republican party itself, he sprang from the aminations were not made with their wonted common people; hke that party, he was not care. New ways of insuring were trumpeted; wholly fitted, by early culture or the habits of new schemes for making the public believe a lifetime, to deal with the broader questions that some profit could be made by the insurer of practical statesmanship which succeeded the himself aside from the death payment. Out war issues; and, like that party, he was wise of all this speculation, there was of course too late. Had Mr. Wilson spoken the same only one path. The weaker ones went to the brave and strong words of counsel in 1870 and wall. The rest profited by their experience, 1871 that he has attered within the past two and reduced their dividends or their expenses resumption of specie payments in 1879 is per- | years, had the Republican party acted then in | when the flurry was over. feetly practicable, lends force to his sugges- the same spirit which it now displays, it would ! Hard times have had an excellent effect upon

tions as to the steps requisite to that end. have been better for the party and for the watched public sentiment as keenly and interpreted it as correctly as any man in the country. It was his failing that he was content to watch and interpret, and did not boldly address himself to the task of guiding and shaping public opinion. He had sincere patriotism; he had also courage in no small degree. But from early years he had trained himself to be a representative rather than a leader of men, and a faithful and honorable representative he lived and died.

If Mr. Wilson was not altogether well qualified to deal with the more difficult questions of statecraft, he was, nevertheless, better qualified than many of the men of his time. coarser measures of the latter era of Republicanism found no favor with him. Yet, with a riper statesmanship, he would have seen the germs of such measures in the policies which were adopted at an earlier day with his approval. He did not defend the prostitution of public power and patronage to the uses of an individual or a party, and yet he shared in a large degree that unquestioning devotion to party which made such abuses easy. In truth, he was trained, like the great majority of the people, in times when parties were sharply divided upon questions of moral and religious duty, when intellect was held to a straight and narrow way by conscience, and when any devotion to party, however zealous, was excused by the conviction that the party was in the right, and was the only agency by which the cause of justice and freedom could be promoted. There are thousands like Mr. Wilson, who think of the Republican party, whatever its errors, as still the champion of a sacred cause, and who lend their influence and their votes to defend the errors of to-day, imagining that they are only defending the holy cause of vesterday. Few Republicans was more clearly, or with more just indignation than Mr. Wilson, the baser uses to which their devotion had been put; and when the defeats of 1874 had made it clear that the purification of the party was necessary to its preservation, none spoke more clearly. He would have been more just to his own fame, but less truly a representative of the Republican masses, had he seen and spoken earlier. He rests at last. His sincere errors and his

faithful labors are both ended, and it is more pleasant now to us, as it must have been to him in the closing hours of life, to think of the earlier days when he was indeed the champion of a glorious and sacred cause. In these days he was a mighty worker for the right. Not gifted by nature with eloquence of speech, he had acquired by long practice and by patient study of human nature, rare power of moving popular opinion. Among all the great men who battled for the Republican party before and during the war, very few wielded greater Congress, too, he was a worker of singular industry and energy. As Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, he rendered services which few now living can ap preciate, and which only Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton could justly value. To the end a faithful man-faithful to such an ideal of duty as his training had enabled him to form-he honored his party and his country by the purity of life and character with which he served both with the very best work that was in him. _

THE EMMA MINE.

It is impossible that our Government should decently remain inactive any longer under the disgrace which the Emma Mine scandal is bringing upon the country. The friends of Gen. Schenck, accepting the statement that he had been an innocent victim of the managers of that fraud, and a heavy loser by his misplaced confidence, have hitherto overlooked the gross impropriety of his conduct, and shut their eyes to the discredit which the President's lenient treatment of his fault has thrown upon the national honor. But Mr. Schenck's stouters in London, and it leaves the American Envoy Extraordmary and Minister Plenipotentiary not a rag to cover his disgrace. It appears from this report, the information conveyed in which was "obtained from each individual on oath and from the signed tion, received qualifying shares from the rest connection with the swindle, and that the case whole list, "The American Embassador, "Major-General Schenck, was loaned £10,000 by Mr. Park to enable him to purchase shares, and he secured a written guarantee from Mr. Park for interest at 18 per cent per annum, unknown to his colleagues." This extraordinary statement purports to be made, it will be observed, on Gen. Schenck's sworn confession.

There is only one way to characterize such a transaction. The London Hour says, with brutal frankness, that "the American Minister at the Court of St. James, upon the strength "of whose name many English fumilies sub-'scribed, has been bribed to the extent of "£10,000." Is it possible that Gen. Grant has no sense of propriety whatever? Will he remain perfectly indifferent to the opinion of the world until Congress rouses him with an unpleasant resolution of inquiry?

GOOD EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES. The nation is said to be happy that has no history; in the same sense this is equally frue of a life insurance company. Its period of prosperity is not when it is winning victories prints, but when it is wholly engaged in its prodigality at the close of the war, spent a large proportion of their means to secure a themselves in the attempt. Few of even the tendency to extravagance. Those were the days of competition, when the canvassing agent who could bring the heaviest line of new business was master of the situation, and named

the survivors. As many enterprising concerns were wound up, the canvassing agents in search of employment became more reasonable in the matter of commissions. Everywhere economy has been the rule. The effect was plainly visible in the last annual statements of the companies. Those made to the Commissioner of Massschusetts showed an average reduction of the expenses by about three per cent of the receipts; this Winter's statements will probably show a still leading him, that has kept disease and death more marked economy. More care has been recently taken in the selection of risks. The personal habits and history of applicants are more narrowly inquired into. The result of this in diminishing the death claims on young policies is of course not so immediately apparent, but it will be perceptible within a very few years. Several companies have reduced their business in localities and parts of the country where it has proved unprofitable, owing to numerous deaths by malarious diseases and other recognized causes. There is no longer an extravagant competition in paying dividends not fairly earned. In short, the business is conducted upon business principles, even to the cutting down of officers' salaries.

although there may be fewer promises-to be broken-about them. A man who wants a small policy is treated with more consideration than he used to be. There has been a marked increase in the comparative number of applications for \$1,000 and \$2,000 policies; the falling off is in the \$10,000 and \$20,000 ones. The time seems to be approaching when men in very moderate circumstances, who need insurance most, will not be as hitherto the rarest of applicants. When this result is attained, the prosperity of the companies will follow. Already they are beginning to discover that the largest policies they are more successful in increasing gambling most frequently appear earliest on the death roll. As for instances of fraud, whether suicides or pretended deaths, they seldom or never occur with insurers that provide only one or two thousand dollars for their families.

THE COMING FEAST.

Thanksgiving Day is without doubt a beautiful national observance. Nothing can be more touching than to see a whole people, from sea to sea, bent in gratitude before God upon one day in the year, provided we are sure that they do not stand upright for the other three hundred and sixty-four. Nothing can be more significant of our generous hospitality than the crowded, abundant dinnertables of well-to-do people, provided we know that they first helped to fill the tables of their poorer neighbors. There are many good genuine people for whom to-morrow will be the culmination of a whole year's quiet thankful recognition of a good God and His ways; but there are many more well-meaning folk who will be wakened by the Thanksgiving sermon to the fact that this world is not altogether a vale of tears and misery wherein they can scarcely be saved, and that there is cause for at least twelve hours' rejoicing, if only on account of the crops. On this bilious, desponding, weeping majority, Thanksgiving Day can have but little lasting, wholesome effect. It will be very much like the ancient Mothering Day kept by the country folk in bluff Harry's time, when the adult children, scattered here and there over the country, each sent to their mother a Simnel cake in token of gratitude for her care of them. A cake laid once a year on the altar of filial affection does not count for much; and neither does a turkey or plum pudding, which we take care to eat ourselves.

We would be very far from disparaging the observance of Thanksgiving or doubting its healthy and ennobling influence. It is something that children, even by release from school or by a good dinner, should be led to est defenders must give him up now. The re- remember their Creator joyfully and with a sense of actual, tangible blessing conferred. presented at a meeting of the sharehold- It is much that clergymen and their flocks of be led for an hour or two at least to think, not of their little duties done or left undone, but solely of His goodness and glory, and to thank Him and be glad in both. We only doubt the force and effect of a grat-"depositions of each party referred to," that itude and rejoicing shut into twentyall the original directors, with a single excep- four hours of the year, while the is given up to indifference, Grant brothers for the use of their names in to anxiety, or at best to a dull, patient submission to the will of God. Bring into Newof Mr. Schenck was the most flagrant on the York a Hindoo fakir, or any other consistent pagan who lives up to his idea of his god, and tell him that we believe and trust in an allmerciful, all-wise Father who guides even the sparrow's fall and controls every event of our lives for good, and how shall we prove it? In all the world he will not find a more unsmiling, anxious people, men or women less willing to find occasion to rejoice or be content and happy. Either we do not believe that the God who underlies nature and our lives is good and powerful, or we take especial pains not to allow our behef to influence us. The man who believes he has a fond wife and happy children carries his faith in his face and actions in and out of his home; the man who is certain that he has a vast fortune, securely invested, lives easily, spends his income without fear. But we who build our earthly and eternal life on the certainty of infinite tenderness and love go up and down breathless with care about tomorrow's bread, and gloomy as though life was a long funeral. The usual argument in favor of our lugabri-

ons habit is that it is purely a matter of temperament, inherited as we inherit our national neuralgia, or inefficient livers. There is no in the courts or fighting its rivals in the public force whatever in the assertion. The American is not a descendant only of the sour-tembusiness of insuring lives. Judged by this pered Puritan or the phlegmatic Englishman of standard, life insurance is better conducted in any creed. He is German, French, Scotch, with this country than it was eight or ten years an almost inevitable dash of red Irish blood. It ago. The stories of waste and extravagance is the habit of gloom and anxiety which then current are not true of the manage- he has inherited, not the nature, and ment of to-day. Many of the young like every other habit it can be companies that started in the era of conquered at will. Carker, across the way, will go to church to-merrow and warn his boys in the grace at the dinner table that they footing among the older concerns, and rumed ought to be thankful to God who has kept the country from civil war and spared the lives best companies could withstand the popular of the family. On Friday he will get up and go about silent, dull, morose. Not a joke at the breakfast table, not a smile for wife and boys, or his friends on the street. They have none for him. There is no earthly reason for his care-worn melancholy except that his father and grandfather before him carried it a dead weight on them through life. Old Johns, his bookkeeper, with a tithe of his worldly goods, comes to his work hearty and cheerful, with a rose in his button-hole and a laugh in his eye, as befits a man who has strength to work, a friend and a God overhead to take care of the rest: people in his home, office, the very streetcar, brighten up as he comes in, as if a gust of cheery wind had met them. Carker would give what the Democratic organs advocate as party policy is this: Drop the currency question entirely in a railway smash, Jan. 7, 1867. Mr. Montague was the representative of the party policy is this: Drop the currency question entirely in a railway smash, Jan. 7, 1867. Mr. Montague was good wife at home, a dollar to spare for a

half he is worth for the fellow's good spirits and content. Now, what is Carker or any of us in Carker's case to do? He really does not care particularly about the crops or the absence of civil war, or give thanks heartily for either blessing. Suppose he reckons up his individual score of comforts, and tries to see that they are not owing to his own foresight or work; tries, in a word, to touch the Hand that is away from his loved ones. Suppose he does this every morning through the year, and afterward affect cheerfulness whether he has it or not. Say nothing about the neuralgic twinge in his neck, or the butcher's bill, or the chances that Brown & Co. will fail. By night the twinge may be gone, the bill may be paid, and Brown be on his feet again. There is so much worry and misery saved. Nothing is so infectious as cheerfulness: Carker will be amazed in a week to find what jolly companions wife and boys can be, and if the course is persisted in the boys at least will

habit of content, good humor, and trust in God, which shall be of more value to them than These conditions make life insurance a betgreat riches, and make of their lives a long ter thing for the insurer. His money is inthanksgiving day. vested more carefully, and is safer. The prospect of liberal dividends is more promising, So far as they tend to popularize billiards in the household, the public exhibitions by professional players such as we have had for a week past doubtless serve a good purpose. But they ought to have still better use in illustrating the folly of betting upon such contests. Any observing person who has watched the games at the late tournament must have become convinced that in few of the matches was there any earnest, genuine contest of skill. Men who stake their money upon such matches deserve to lose it. If the manufacturers of tables, who are the real getters up of these exhibitions, will discountenance betting in connection with them, they will awaken interest in the game among a class of people who will prove good customers. As it is,

than in encouraging innocent amusement.

have secured the advantage of a healthy, happy

home atmosphere for their childhood, and a

A fox hunt in New-Jersey, where there are few foxes and a superfluity of fences and stone walls, could not very well prove other than ridiculous. The one on Monday, when a number of adventurous gentlemen from this city mounted on steeplechasers from Jerome Park followed a fox for four miles, seems to have resulted in losing not only the game, but two-thirds of the hounds which followed it, not to mention as a worse result a destruction of rail fences so general that the Jersey farmers meditate a petition to the Legislature for protection. Indeed the fox seems to have had all the sport of the affair to himself. Nothing quite so ridiculous has been seen here since Barnum's famous buffalo hunt back of Hoboken.

There was a strong, constant rainfall in the streets yesterday which washed the pavements clean, but filled the gutters with mud. We looked in vain for the street-cleaning brigade, which ought to have taken advantage of the occasion and swept the gutters while yet a stream flowed through them. Possibly the Police Commissioners will heed the suggestion when they cease wondering how soon they are to be removed and have time to attend to their duties.

PERSONAL.

Sir Bartle Frere is to be raised to the peer-

Mr. Horace White sails for home from Europe on Dec. 4. Senator Booth of California is spending

Thanksgiving week in Springfield, Mass. Gov. Gaston will return to the practice of

w in Boston on the expiration of his term in Decem-The Rev. Dr. McLaren will be consecrated

shop of Illinois at Cheago on Dec. 8. He will make shome in that city. The Empress of Austria has sent to Mrs. Burton a fine gold locket with the royal monogram and imperial crown in diamonds, as a mark of her apprecia-tion of the latter's book on "The Inner Life of Syria."

The hour of Mr. Jefferson's great triumph in England is clouded with a great grief. His youngest child, a boy, just 4 years old, died in London two weeks ening a roy, just a years old, died in London two weeks ago, after an illness of four days. This child—Harry, the pet of the household—was born in Chicago on the hight of the great fire. His death brings sorrow to one of the happiest flomes on earth. By peremptory command of physicians Mr. Jefferson continued to act.

Ex-President Thiers expresses his sympathy the movement for prison reform in this letter to Dr. Wines, published in The Evening Post: "I thank you, my dear Sir, for your excellent and cordial letter, and offer my best wisies for your wise and humane work, in which all civilized nations bave an interest. To punish men in order to correct them is the best of social labors, and the one whose success is most to be desired. Accept the assurance of my esteem and my affection."

Prof. David Masson appeals in The London Times for the preservation of the house in which Milton lived, and in which he began "Paradise Lost." He says of the present appearance of the building: "The house, ever since I have known it, has been poor looking enough the lower story turned into a kind of shop (generally vacant), and the upper floors let out in separate apart ments, accessible by a dark and narrow staircase. But ments, accessible by a dark and narrow staircase. But the degeneracy has been gradual. From 1811 onward the house was inhabited by William Hazilit, who rented it from Jeremy Bentham. While Bentham was the proprietor, he set up a tablet to Milton's memory near one of the upper back windows; but he also annexed what had been Milton's 'garden' to the grounds of his own adjacent residence in Queen-square-place, leaving only a strip of stone-paved area at the back of the York at, house to suggest where the garden had begun. It is from this narrow bit of walled-in yard at the back that one can see the house now in something like its original aspect. The memorial tablet to Milton can be discerned on looking up, but cannot be read."

Mr. Arthur Gilman writes to The Boston Transcript this description of a book which the Women's Centennial Committee of Cambridge, Mass., proposes to publish soon: "The object of the book is to put the reader as nearly as possible in the place of a resident of Cambridge in 1776. To accomplish this the history of the town and its college will be given in outline from the beginning of both to the year mentioned. The houses then existing, which still remain, will be described, and illustrated. The men and women of 1776 will be pre-sented in lively sketches—the others, the inhabitants o 'Tory Row,' the commander-in-chief and the guests a headquarters." A dury will give a correct blea of the lively events in town from the battle of Lexington to the r given to the statistics of the appreciate that no constituted by more statis historians. Besides the consultance in the resultance of the constitutions in verse and proses by prominent writers no ling in Cambridges, the volume will contain origin ters never before published from Washington, Edmur incey (father of borothy Q.), the traitor Benjaminreh, and one, furnished by Mrs. Sparks, describing battle of Lexington from a British point of view."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nearly every able-bodied Democratic voter in Mississippi appears to be a candidate for the U. S.

No wonder Pinchback is anxious about getting into that vacant seat in the Senate. There is a \$20,000 check for back pay pinned to it. The spectacle of a rank inflationist in the chair

of a Republican Vice-President is an ugly commentary on the party's claim to be the only hard-money organiza-The Republican press is unanimous in the con-

viction that the Democratic majority in the next Congress will succeed in putting its foot in it so handsomely that the election of a Republican President next year will be mere play. It must be admitted that history furnishes abundant ground for this belief. Whether or not Gov. Ames is impeached by

the Mississippi Legislature appears to depend upon hi own conduct. If he takes strong ground in his message in favor of reform, and follows up his promises with prompt and effective action, he will not be impeached. If he fails to do these things, there is very likely to be

The editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, having been charged with inconsistency in supporting Gov. Allen during the Ohlo campaign, and of saying unkind things of the rag baby afterward, thus explains:
"We had to discount the rag baby or the Grant policy.
We were, indeed, between hell and the Iron works, Sam Cary in charge of the one and Wash McLean's little mud-

and investigate the acts of the Administration. What the Republican organs desire is this: Drop all investiga-tions, and make the school question the leading and the currency the secondary issue. What the people desire is this: First of all a return to specie payments as soon as possible, and then administrative reform in all branches of the Government, preceded by fearless investigation of all alleged abuses. Whichever party drops its dickering policy and puts itself squarely on the peoples' platform will be the surest to win.

The proud gonfalon of the rag baby still loats, and its friends obstinately refuse to hanl it down. Indulging in prophecy, The Cincinnati Enquirer says: The substance, the spirit, the essential features of the Ohio platform will be adopted by the National Democracy. It gained for us in this State 55,000 votes in a year. The New-York bullionists' contraction platform lost \$30,000 votes to the Democratic party in that State in an equal length of time. The Ohio doctrine, understood, has behind it the majority of the people of the country. It rises out of the elections of this year more triumphant than the Democratic declarations of any other State. It is not dead, nor does it sleep."

The Vice-President's last utterances on polis were made on Saturday, and are given by the Wash ington correspondent of The Baltimore Sun. The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in his opinion, determined the question of the next Presidency. That a Republican succession could only be defeated by the most utter folly of the Republican party itself; that every where there was evidence of the return to the party of those who went off in the Liberal movement; of this fact he had sufficient evidence in the numerous letters he had received during the past year from leading Liberals. He expected in the next campaign to see the party thoroughly united. He said that the people would never be willing to intrust the administration of the executive of the Government to one who had been arrayed against it by voice or service, and that this was the record of every person named for the Democratic nomination. He said that the security and perpetuation of the Union were the paramount issues in the minds of the people, and that this would override questions of currency, church and State, public schools, and ali else.

Senator Robertson, in thanking his constituents for their renewed expression of confidence, as shown in his reflection by a handsome majority, said: The office to which I have been elected is an important one-with the exception of the Governor, perhaps, as onerous as any within the gift of the people of the Empire State. I have been elected, not by the Republicans alone, and shall therefore feel at liberty to work not strictly for party measures, but for those measures which tend to reform and are for the common No one doubts the sincerity of this piedge Senator Robertson has kept it in the past, and it is to be hoped that this Winter, if it should be necessary for him to choose between his party and his duty, he will still remain true to this rule of conduct. The party papers, it seems, are discussing the question of Senator Robert son's successor as President pro tem. of the Senate, and are debating whether it shall be Mr. Woodin, who is the only Schator entering on his fourth term, or Judge Robertson himself. Any hesitation on this point is an insult to the docent intelligence of the State. Senator Robertson is a man of unblemished public record, and far removed from all suspicion of jobbery and corruption. Mr. Woodin has no qualifigation for the place, save what passes in Albany for ability. The Republican party cannot afford to bestow this honer upon him any more than it can afford to continue him as its leader in the Upper House. only Senator entering on his fourth term, or Judge

THE DRAMA.

ROSE MICHEL. This drama-made interesting as Troy was, by the strife that has been waged around it-was acted

at the Union Square Theater, last night, for the first time in America, and in presence of an eager crowd that filled the house. The night was murky, and so was the play. It comes, as our public is aware, from the French; but, having been much changed by the American adapter, Mr. J. S. Mackaye, it may be said to have had its Blum pretty well rubbed off. Enough of the original remains, though, to testify to inherent power of a high melo-dramatic order. If we say that the topic is, in some of its aspects, repugnant to taste, and that the text is, in certain portions, prolix and diffuse, and that the action is sometimes a little obscure and a little attenuated, we shall have hinted at all the objections that might be urged against the drama. It is a very powerful and interesting piece of an inferior literary kind. It depicts a murder; the peril of an nocent man wrongfully suspected; the agonized struggle of love and duty in the heart and brain of one who knows the truth but will not reveal it; and the ultimate vindication of the innocent. It occupies a place on the sliding scale betwixt "Macbeth" and "Robert Macaire." It is in four acts; it is written in thin prose; it introduces thirteen persons; and its action passes in the City of long career of the public favor. The first things that ought to be cut out of it are the allusions to the Deity. It was received last night with great interest and popular enthusiasm. The promise as to magnificence of scenery was thoroughly kept. The palace interior in act third is exquisitely beautiful. Every scene, indeed-there being four in all-is superb in correctness and realism. With regard to the acting we do not wish to speak in haste. That of Miss Rose Eytinge,who was a great success as Rose Michel, -attained to the exalted pitch of perfect truth, in delineation of horror and agony, and it swept to this apex with the spe taneity of perfect ease. There is, in the fourth act of the drama, a very terrible situation. Miss Eytinge proved fully equal to it; and it is but recording the palpable fact when we say that and rewarded with prodigious acclamation. To the delicate touches of her work it is only possible to make a passing reference. She has, within our knowledge never succeeded night, in identification and finish. The characters were acted evenly well throughout. Mr. murder scene; but those who have seen Mr. Charles Fisher as Nicholas Rue have seen a better portraiture of senile avarice. There was such color and horrid spirit in Mr. Stoddart's acting, however, as recalled some of the most loathsome passages in "The Mysteries of Paris"—a remark which will be descriptive such readers as know that representative book. Mr. Thorne, Mr. Fred Robinson, Mr. Robson, Mr. Parselle, Mr. Eben Plympton, Mr. Tom Morris, Miss Nina Varian, and Miss Fanny Morant contributed much to the general good effect. In time "Rose Michel,"-becoming shorn of much surplusage of story about aristo-cratic persons, talk about Voltaire's "Philosophical Dictionary" (which receives a kind advertisement from Mr. Mackaye), and babble about dogs' tails and pollywogs,-will present, in naked vividness, the alysis of a much-tried woman's heart, under great dramatic tests; and then it will be a better play than it s now .- without being of a better kind,-and it may run till the kitten of the first act becomes an old cat.

THE TWO ORPHANS AT THE LYCEUM.

The production of "The Two Orphans" in the riginal French was effected Monday night at the Lyceum Theater, in presence of many interested spectators. Effective scenery and carnest, vigorous, and clever acting gave vivid illustration of the turbulent, picturesque, and touching scenes of this powerful melo-drama-which may be seen each night of the week excepting Friday. The representative of Louise, Madame Tholer, lacks

adequate beauty, and her pitcousness affects the observer as artificial—as a trumped-up squalor of face, raiment, and action. The cripple, acted by M. Mezieres, is the complete type of misery. M. Dalbert converts himself into a raffish ruffian; and Madame Lormiani-stately in velvet robes and pearl powder-impersonates the Countess, with all needful propriety and force. The piece is acted nearly or quite as well as it was in Paris. The English piay—seen in the light afforded by this repreentation of the French original-proves to be a rather diluted version of the bold Gaul.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

Pantomime will end at this house with the present week. Mr. Rowe appears next Monday, as Micawber; and it is possible that his new play on the subject of Goethe's "Faust," will be produced here in the course of his engagement. At Manchester and elsowhere in England it had much success.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Announcement that the Globe Theater in this Mr. John McCullough is acting in Baltimore, r. Owens in Washington, Mr. George Rignold and Mr. eorge Honey in Boston, and Edwin Booth in Philadel-via.

Mr. B. E. Woolf, of Boston, has written a two-act comic opera—music and words—called "A Curs for Love." It will be produced in Boston by the Barna-bee Opera Troupe. Miss Cushman, it is said, will soon resume

er Readings, -appearing in Philadelphia. A year age ov. 13 she took her farewell of the New-York stage, t Booth's Theater.

Mr. Dan Maginness succeeded Mr. Belmoro as Nat Gosling in "Tae Flying Send" at the Roston Theater on the 10th lost,, and acted the part with much public acceptance during the remainder of the week.